NEW YORK HERALD. JAMES GORDON BENNETT,

PROPRIETOR AND ROTTO FIGH M. W. COMMER OF MARRAU AND PULTON STO

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVERING. SMOADWAY THEATRE, Broadway-Era or Ics-Don't

NIBLO'S GARDEN. Broadway-Ter Secret MARRAGE-BOWERY THEATER, Bewery-Love's SACRIFICE-DUM

SURTON'S THEATER, Chambers street—Land Mr Five millings—Blue Davis—The Barber's Plot—Surron's law York Disectory for 1856. WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway-AWEWARD ARRIVAL

LAURA KHENE'S VARIETIES, Broadway-DREAMS OF WOOD'S MINSTREES, 446 Broadway-Ermorian Pm.

BUCKLEY'S BURLESQUE OPERA HOUSE, 339 Broad

Sew York, Tuesday, January 15, 1856.

Mails for Garepe. NEW YORK HERALD—SSITION POR EUROPE. The Cunard mail steamship Canada, Capt. Lang, will have Boston, on Wednesday, at noon, for Liverpool.

The European mails will else in this city at a quarter to two o'clock this afterneon.

The HERALD (printed in English and French) will be

shed at nine o'clock in the merning. Single copies, a wroppers, sixpence. ions and advertisements for any edit YORK HERALD will be received at the following

-Am. & European Express Co., 17 and 18 Cornhill.

do. 8 Place de la Bourse.

Oct.— de. 40. 7 Rumford street.

Oct.—John Hunter, 12 Exchange street, East.

The contents of the European edition of the Herand and embrace the news received by mail and telegraph at be effice during the previous week, and to the h

The News.

In the House of Representatives, yesterday, three allotings were held for Speaker. Gen. Richard son's assertion of the opinion that the Wilmot proviso was constitutional, gave rise to symptoms of a bolt. Indeed, several of the South Carolina delegation actually mutinied, and the defection at one time seemed to be growing wider and deeper. At the call of Gen. Quitman and four others, a democratic caucus was held in the evening, and it is said to have been at one time a very inharmonious meeting. Gen. Richardson again offered to withdraw. After a review of the field, and the application of proper stimulants to the faint-hearted, the caucus res to stand by their platform and candidate, "sink o swim-survive or perish." The Senate met, but transacted no business. The absence of a number of democratic Senators prevented any action upon the order of the day—the election of a printer.

The New York Assembly yesterday virtally adopted the plurality rule, and we may, therefor look for the election of a Speaker and the promulgation of the Governor's message to-day. Caucuses were held last night by the Americans and black republicans, but their proceedings were not allowed to transpire. The democrats called a meeting, but did not get together. It is probable that Odell, the republican candidate, will be chosen Speaker. The Senate met last evening, and adjourned, no quorum being present.

Ex-Governor Bigler was yesterday elected to the United States Senate by the Legislands of Pennsylvania.

accident on the Hudson River Railroad. It occurred at Spuyten Duyvel Creek, and was caused by large masses of ice striking against the piles of the bridge. forcing them from under the cross beams, and weak ening the whole structure to such an extent, that it broke down under the weight of a train. The accident occurred yesterday morning at 1 o'clock, and resulted in the loss of two lives and serious injury to a fireman and engineer. Several of the passengers were injured, but none of them severely. The per sons killed were Howard Root, a fireman, and George Parrisen. About a hundred feet of the bridge was broken down, and one locomotive, one baggage and two passenger cars destroyed.

We again devote a large portion of our space to accounts of the shipwrecks which have recently occurred upon the coast. The past ten days have been productive of more disasters at sea than any period within a number of years. A vast amount of property has been destroyed, and our marine insidering the large number of vessels which have been cast away, and the rigor of the season, it is surprising that the loss of human life has been so

The telegraph informs us of the prevalence of heavy snow storms at the West. We may, therefore, prepare for accounts of the stoppage of railroad travel in that region, with its annoying delays, so vexatious to forwarders and passengers.

The steamship Empire City arrived yesterday morning from Aspinwall, with the California mails to the 20th ult., a full complement of passengers. and \$1,189,000 in treasure on freight. Her ad vices from California have been anticipated by the Northern Light, which reached this port on Saturday evening. From New Granada we have papers dated Panama 3d, and Aspinwall 4th inst. The Se cond division of the Ninth regiment of United States infantry had sailed for San Francisco, after crossing the Isthmus in safety, and with the men in excellent health and spirits. Three new steamers were daily expected from England for the service of the Steam Navigation Company. A government census of the population of the Isthmus was about to be taken. European merchandise of every description was pouring into Panama and selling at a profit. The United States consulate had not renewed its communication with the authorities at Panama since the suspension of official intercourse in September last, and great inconvenience was felt by American traders and travellers. The steamer Columbus was about to commence to run in the Central American trade. Water had been very scarce on the Isthmus but the people were relieved by timely rains. Gen. Mosquera had published a pamphlet adverse to the action of the government of New Granada in granting large tracts of unoccupied lands to the agent of a society for French colonization. The General denies the right of the executive to alienate any portion of the public domain for such purpose. Senor Roca, a member of the National Convention of Peru, had submitted some interesting statistics to that hody relative to the guano trade, when making his motion for the sale of the Chincha islands, which we publish to-day, together with later news relative to establishment by government of the German colony in the region of the Amazon and its tributaries.

We give elsewhere, from Nicaragua, a letter from Col. John H. Wheeler, our Minister to that repub lic, in which he explains his position, and cites high authority to his support. He makes several importent points, and the letter will be read with much interest. We also learn that the Ramon Rivas insurrection, about which our Washington cotempora ries made so much disturbance, was crushed without a blow being struck on either side. Our correspondents give additional details respecting the yield of the Chontales gold mines, which are very encouraging. The hotels in Granada are described as being well served and cheap in their charges. Interesting ruins had been discovered in various parts of Nicaragua.

The steamship Granada arrived below yesterday from Havana, with advices to the 8th inst. The letters of our correspondents, which may be found in another part of to-day's paper, contain all the news.

Among our police intelligence is given the parti-culars of a fiendish assault on Sunday night by a party of ruffians upon two young men named Cohen.

few hours after the occurrence, and the other at ounts was not expected to survive. The tors of the outrage effected their assape. The investigation of the charge of aliena brought against Councilman Boole, of the Thirtie district, was commenced.

brought against Councilman posse, of the Thirtie district, was commenced yesterday by the spec-committee, and will be continued on Wednesdi We give a report of the proceedings elsewhere.

The Board of Aldermen sect last evening. The following appointments by the Street Commission era were confirmed:—Copying Clerk, Henry V. Lovell; Map Clerk, John McGuire; Superintendent of Lands and Places, Wm. H. Hebbard. The appoint ments of Horatio N. Sherwood and fra A. Libby as

Deputy Collectors of Assessments, were also confirmed. No other business of general interest was The Board of Councilmen have not yet got under seadway. Up to this time they have transacted no business of importance. Last night the Presiden sunced to the Board the standing commi for the ensuing year, all of which are published in

The argument in the Forrest divorce case, for new trial, was resumed vesterday on the part of the respondent. A motion is pending in the special term of the Superior Court, on the part of the respondent, to amend the amendment to the plaintiff

The trial of M. Echeveris, for fitting out the schooner Mary Jane Peck as an alleged slaver, is

still before the United States District Court. The Atlantic's news produced no quotable change yesterday in cotton. The sales embraced about 700 or 800 bales, including middling uplands, at about 94c. Flour closed at about 64c. a 124c. per barrel below the highest quotations of Saturday. There was little done in wheat beyond a sale of Canadian white at \$2 05 per bushel. Corn was easier, with small sales of Western mixed at 90c. a 92c. Pork was again higher, and mess sold at \$16 25 a \$16 374, closing with an upward tendency. Sugars were quiet, while a moderate business was done in coffee Room to Liverpool was somewhat scarce, and load ing, on account of the ice, was difficult; hence rate closed with a tendency to higher rates. They were also firm for London, while to Havre they were inactive and unchanged.

The Speakership-Mr. Banks Occlares Elm.

self the Abolition Candidate.

The resolution of Mr. Zollikoffer, of Tennessee, instituting a rigid examination into the party principles of the several candidates before Congress for the responsible office of Speaker of the House, has at least resulted in removing the last vestige of a doubt concerning the position of Mr. Banks. Elected from Massachusetts as a Knew Nothing, his precise party relations as a candidate for the Speaker's chair were heretofore, to some extent, an open question. He had not declared whether he was most attached to the Seward abolition league or the American brotherhood, and his ultimate choice, until the other day, was not definitely understood.

But now, we have it distinctly declared by Mr. Banks that hostility to Southern slavery, as laid down in the Seward programme, is his platform, and that Seward and his abolition confederates of the North are his party. Mr. Banks, in a word, appears to have courted the support of the American party, like General Wilson, for the purpose of betraying it into the hands of Seward and his allies; for the coolness with which the former repudiates his obligations to the Know Nothings is only equalled by the audacity of the latter in his declaration to crush the party to which he owes his place in the Senate into ten thousand fragments.

Opposed to the election of Mr. Banks as Speaker there is a clean majority of the House; and this majority is opposed to him on the single issue of the slavery question. Nor is there any probability that during the existence of this Congress this anti-Seward majority can be overcome under the majority rule. But this majority against Banks is in itself divided between the democratic and conservative American parties; and as the democrats have repudiated the American and the Seward platform in the same resolution, the chasm between the twelfth section Know Nothings and the democrats is scarcely less an obstruction to a coalition than the Wilmot proviso of Mr. Banks. Regarding the question of slavery, however, as the paramount and only vital issue of the day, we regard the defeat of Mr. Banks as the first duty of all the conservatives of Congress, of all parties opposed to his election.

Yet the question recurs, how can the national Know Nothings co-operate with the democratic party? The solution, we think, lies with the Fuller party as between a choice of evils, and upon the old alternative of the prophetthat if "the mountain will not come to Mahomet, Mahomet must go to the mountain."

Mr. Humphrey Marshall, of Kentucky, in a late letter to the Louisville Journal, declared that if reduced to the alternative of a vote between Richardson and Banks, he should choose the former. We presume that many of the colleagues of Mr. Marshall are prepared to take the same course, in the event of a simple issue between the black republican and democratic candidates. We believe that Mr. Banks cannot be elected by a majority of the House, but that a conservative on the slavery question can and ought to be. We also undertake to say that the country is thoroughly disgusted with this useless repetition of the same old farce from day to day, and from week to week, as carried on between Banks, Richardson, Fuller, and others. The plurality rule would probably result in the election of Banks, for it would hardly leave the Fuller men the privilege of deserting their candidate. What, then, is the expedient by which this Gordian knot can be cut in twain? It is simple enough. It may be done by a resolution dropping the lowest man voted for; and every man having less than two rotes, with every ballot henceforth taken, the individual so dropped to be considered ineligible for the future ballotings. By this process the anti-abolition anti-Banks majority of the House would soon be brought to the direct issue of his election or defeat: and from the declaration of Mr. Humpbrey Marshall we suspect that with the conservatives of the House reduced to this extremity, Banks would quickly go by the board. A compromise with the abolition league is, on all hands, considered impossible; but to defeat the Seward alliance there must be a compromise or a coalition among its enemies.

If there is an alternative to be reached at which demograts and conservative Americans can unite to defeat Banks, they should unite to bring about that alternative. The continuance of the present game is worse than ridicalous; it is the next thing to the continuance of a fraud upon the public treasury, and the pocketing the Congressional per diem upon false pretences. We can begin to realize now some thing of the provocations of Cromwell for the dissolution of the Long Parliament. This just as they were upon the threshhold of their re-sidence, in Congress street. One of them died in a

A pamphlet has appeared in Paris recom-mending the belligerent Powers to refer their dispute to the arbitrament of a European Congress, to be composed o' all the sovereigns in Europe. It has attracted great attention from the general impression that it was written by the Emperor of the French and expresses his views. In France, it seems to meet with a pretty general approval. In Germany, too, it is liked well enough. But the London Times assails it with the utmost fury, and declares that so far as England is concerned, she will never submit her cause to "a congress in which Russia would be omnipotent by the votes of her vassals and her mercenaries."

Assuming that the sentiments contained in this pamphlet are rightly ascribed to the Em. peror, it looks very much as though he were tired of the war, and anxious to wind it up like the last European war, by a confederacy of sovereigns, of which he would be himself the eading spirit. If the idea were adopted, of course, the Congress would deal not only with the pacification but with the government of Europe. Not only with the settlement of the Black Sea and the Principalities, but with the control of the people of Germany, Russia, Spain and France. Not only with the extinguishment of Russian designs on Turkey, but with the annihilation of democratic movements all over Europe. At least this is the fair inference from history, our experience of the character of the French Emperor, and our knowledge of his wants and those of his co-

The world moves in a circle, and events ceaselessly repeat themselves. For many years, people have been reading of the Conresses of Aix-la-Chapelle and Carlsbad and Troppau, and Verona, and Layback, and scarcely believed that such enormities as were practised by the allied sovereigns at these places within the lifetime of graybaired men were real. Some have felt inclined to distrast the historian-to suspect that he was such a red hot democrat that he couldn't speak of a king without abusing bim. People would not believe that men like the Emperors of Austria and Russia, the Kings of France and Prussia, Metternich, Castlereagh, Nesselrode and Talleyrand actually met ogether in the face of day to cheat every one who did not belong to their privileged class. They could not reconcile to their notions of probability that these sovereigns and statesnen could have had the unspeakeable folly to declare, as they did at Layback, that they would unitedly make war on any country where the democratic principle was asserted. Gener-

ation of unbelievers! While we write, perhaps, the orders have cone forth for other congresses, and we shall again hear perhaps that the Emperor Napoleon and his friend Persigny, and the other Empsror Alexander and his man Nesselrode, and the other Emperor Francis Joseph and his man Metternich, and King Frederick William and his man Manteuffel, and no end of small Ger man Counts and Princes, each with his man Friday-and perhaps some great English Duke or Lord, but this is not certain-have met in some quiet little city, and settled the affairs of Europe over Johannisburger, and decided what men shall think and how they shall speak, and wherewithal they shall be humbugged for the

next twenty years to come.
One thing is certain. The diplomats and sovereigns of the year of our Lord 1856 cannot rely upon precedent for everything. On one point, at all events, they will find no help in the records of their prototypes, and that point is the Hulseman letter. In the face of that letter-immortal memorial of a giant mind-it will be pard, one would think, for the assembled statesmen and sovereigns to write down that republicanism is rank rebellion against God and man, to be put down with the strong hand. If they should—if, on the strength of this great war of theirs, and their tremendous armies-six hundred thousand to one, a million to another, and a half a million to a third-they should re-enact the Layback statute and outlaw the people of the United States, we take it that America could bear it. But European rentes would be bad stock after

It will be very curious to note the course of England. When Napoleon the elder was ove ? thrown, the government of Great Britain was in the hands of the most odious oligarchy that ever cursed the civilized world. It sided with the wretched dynasties of the Continent, and for six or seven years was heart and hand with them in their Congresses. When the Holy Alliance resolved to force Ferdinand VII. on Spain in spite of the Spanish people, this infamy was too much for the people of England, who had reluctantly submitted to the aristocracy, partly from fear, partly from innate conservatism. They now rose, and forced the government to separate from the European dynasties. Now the question arises, can they do so again? There is no doubt but the court party and the aristocracy would willingly join Napoleon in his holy alliance, and help keep down the European democrats with a fine relish. But the thunder of the London Times shows how such a proposal would be ceived by the people. It will be a tight pull between them. When it comes to a fight, the eople win; but for one thousand years, or thereabouts, the oligarchy have cheated the people, and really, one does not see why they should not do so still.

CENTRAL AMERICAN AFFAIRS-PROGRESS OF GEN. WALKER-POSITION OF COL. WHEELER .-We publish in another part of this paper a very interesting batch of news concerning the movements, prospects and progress of General Walker in Nicaragua. He holds his own-he goes on "from conquering to conquer." Con spiracies hatched against him fall to pieces at his approach. The last insurrectionary move ment, under Ramon Rivas, a son of General Walker's own President Rivas, was a very sorry experiment.

The next grand move of Walker, as appears in one of the letters which we publish, addressed to Mr. White, of the Transit Company, was to be upon Greytown itself, and for the especial purpose of ejecting Colonel Kin. ney frem his Mosquito purchase of thirty millions of seres. This hostile step against the Colonel is natural enough, as there can't be two head lions in the same bush, any more than there can be two suns to the same solar system. One or the other must be put out. But it is a pity that between the military invader and the agricultural squatter there can be no compromise.

The purposes of the two British ships of war

defined. Perhaps the arrival there of Gen. Walker, "in warlike array," may lead to some naval demonstrations of higher moment than the bombardment by Capt. Hollins. From the policy laid down by Mr. Pierce in his message, and from the late affair of the Northern Light, it would not astonish us to learn by the next arrival from Greytown that the British and the American naval force there had combined to drive Gen. Walker from the village. Considering the warlibe ultimatum of our administration to the British government on Central American affairs, this joint bombardment of Gen. Walker would be a curious incident in the controversy; but we are prepared for almost any absardity in our foreign affairs, under the peculiar diplomacy of Mr. Pierce and his

wise men, Marcy and Cushing. Meantime Gen. Walker has become a fixed fact in Nicaragua, and the probabilities are that nothing but the danger of the climate is likely to cut short his programme in Central America for some time yet to come. Emigrants to Nicaragua cannot very well be prevented from going out there; and should they conclude, after getting there, to join the army of Walker, it is their affair and not ours.

Our Minister, Col. Wheeler, according to his own plain and apparently truthful statements of his official position, and his official and individual acts in Nicaragua, has done as well, under the circumstances, as could possibly have been expected. To be sure, Gen. Walker seems to have dealt with some of his own enemies in the most terrible and summary manner: but we think Col. Wheeler presents a good delence against any complicity with Walker in these transactions. It will be seen that Wheeler was saluted by the Potomac as our Minister, from which it appears that he is not to be reealled for recognising Walker's government On the contrary, we are informed that he is instructed to wait a little longer. When the Crampton difficulty shall have been settled, perhaps Walker's government may be duly recognised by our administration. Gen. Walker is doubtless advised of this, and is content to wait. But we are anxious concerning Colonel Kinney. Funny state of things down yonder in Niqaragua-very. Nothing like "manifest destiny"-nothing-nothing.

The Two Englands of the Day-England in

Politics and England in Trade. There are two Englands-two great interests somewhat in conflict-two distinct foreign and domestic policies-Manchester and trade on the one side, and London and the court, or aristocracy, with the old German policy, on the other. A tew years ago the world was startled by the projects of Sir Robert Peel concerning the revenue and navigation interests of England. It was obvious at once that Sir Robert, more sagacious than the mass of the aristocracy, had discovered, at length, the force of this second estate of the realm-great central, menufacturing, liberal trading England. He foresaw that another power had risen to that point where it must exercise its just influence in the government. The aristocracy was the proprietor of the landed estates, and had ever been the object of protection. Free trade to them was equivalent to throwing the productions of the soil into competition with the cheap lands and cheap produce of the United States. It was nothing that Manchester and trade and navigation had been hampered for the benefit of thirty-five thousand families; it was nothing that the millions were starving under the high prices secured by laws excluding agricultural prooucts, and that manufactures and the general industry of the country were taxed for the benefit of the aristocracy. Protection was to the latter a part of their estates-it entered into the value of their lands, and constituted a permanent source of their profits.

Free trade in England signifies the rising of another power-the inauguration of another policy—and the recognition of an interest in opposition to the court and the aristocracy. It needs no argument to prove that the popular mind of the kingdom finds its expression at Manchester, and that commerce and manufactures and all liberal men, including the masses, of whatever pursuit, not only sympathise with this new element—this great progressive movement-but believe that it constitutes the heart and soul of British prosperity.

The existing government holds its place by

sufferance; the governing power is in the trade interests-in the people of England-a people who not only embrace the majority, but from whom has sprung every project of reform for the last fifty years. That they have come to exercise their just influence in public affairs, no one will pretend; but events now in !! cate an occasion which will be likely to stir up the very foundations of the existing popular elements, and put to the test the long assumed exclusive exercise of authority by the aristo-

The court policy has recently been changed by Lord Palmerston from Germany to France in the present alliance; but in this exclusively political movement, looking solely to the strengthening the aristocracy by its consolids tion with the absolutism of the Continent, the commercial interest of England has not been recognized. The war with Russia which followed has exercised but a limited influence upon commerce and trade, which have been successfully prosecuted with almost every nation, in spite of it. There was, too, a bit of advantage to be gained by the strictly shipping interests, by so prompt and successful a destruction of Russian commerce, and an interdict against its future revival. These facts undoubtedly exerted a strong influence in inducing the great interests of trade in England to submit to the new order of things.

But the age of transition has come. The Franco-British policy, looking to the preponderance of England on the sea, and to the extension of her empire in the East and in the West-the cardinal points of the Palmerston programme-cannot be carried out without bringing it in direct conflict with the great trade and manufacturing interests of that nation. And when we say this, we mean that the people of England will sooner or later put an interdiction upon their government against the execution of the plant suggested.

The Central American controversy with this

country we regard as likely to bring up this question for decision, and to test the power of the Palmerston Cabinet to enforce its political and territorial pelicy over the prostrate interests of trade and commerce. It is the last effort of the aristocracy to regain power in England; and perhaps it is fortunate for the people of that country that they will be brought into alliance with the United stationed at Greytown, and of the American States in their struggle with their own frigate Potomac, seem to be not very clearly | rulers. The Central American controversy is | track is covered with ice.

not brought up by the London Cabinet, and urged, on the wholly untenable grounds put forward by Lord Clarendon from any settled purpose of making permanent conquests on this continent; it is a convenient means of forcing an issue with this government on the long mooted and oft-repeated dogma of the Monroe doctripe, in view of the present alliance with France. It is the new combination looking to the dominion of the Western alliance in Europe and America, and to its power to compel the government of the United States to withdraw from its imperial pretensions on this side of the water; and having succeeded in this, to take the next step-to dispose of Mexico, Cuba and Central America, either by establishing some issue of royal loins in those countries, or to bring them under the direct protectorate of the Holy Alliance.

This is the meaning of the Palmerston movement from Germany to France. When it is attempted to enforce the programme upon this country, the issue will have been fairly made between great central, industrial, trading, commercial and moneyed England on the one side, and the court or aristocracy, aided by the East India Company and the present anti-Russian, anti-American alliance and policy, on the other.

The ways of Providence are inscrutable. It would not be very strange if in this Central American controversy we are entering upon a movement which shall result in a revolution in England. For fifty years the popular mind of that country has been active in rooting out the weeds of aristocracy and sowing the seeds of republicanism. The fruits are seen in the freedom of the press, the extension of manufactures, the improvement of industry, and in the enlargement of the elective franchise. These great interests are thoroughly identified with the United States, and they have the power, if not to keep the peace at all hazards, to assert their right to control, in a little time, the British government. And they will

THE LATEST NEWS BY ELECTRIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

interesting from Washington. SYMPTOMS OF A BREAK IN THE DEMOCRATIC RANKS-A CAUCUS AND A NEW START.

Washington, Jan. 14, 1855.

Great excitement prevails in the democratic ranks, owing to the bolting to day of Messrs. Boyce, Keitt and McQueen, of South Carolins. General Quitman also refused to vote again until a causes. his vote should be necessary to prevent the election of Banks, in which case he would throw away his vote. It was feared that the Mississippi delegation would do likewise. The difficulty was, Mr. Richardson's saying he believed the Wilmot provise constitutional.

At the call of General Quitman and four others,

democratic cancus was held to night, in the Representa-tive Hall. Forty-nine members were present. Hon. G. W. Jones occupied the chair.

This caucus is regarded as the most important for the

na ional democracy of any ever held. Dissolution seemed to threaten them here at the moment the party is acquiring a healthy tone throughout the Union. Mr. Richardson, for the third time, requested to with-draw, and spoke handsomely of his position and his em-

General Quitman followed in an elequent speech on State rights and squatter sovereignty, and urged the im-

possibility of his supporting any man who endorsed the constitutionality of the Wilmot proviso.

Mr. Orr urged that to desert either their candidate or their platform under the fire of the enemy would prove

disastreus to the party.

Gen. Quitman, before the adjournment, admitted that many of the difficulties, to his mind, had been removed. The vote for Col. Richardson he now regarded as only complimentary, and he was unwilling to endorse his views of the Wilmot proviso, even as an abstract proposition, unless, indeed, by his vote he could then secure Richardson's election. Could be accomplish this, he was willing to waive his objections, and still vote for him.

After speeches from Cobb of Alabama, Cobb of George ria Stephens, Harris, Dowdell, Bocock, McMullen, Fulle of Maine, and several others, the caucus unanimously agreed to stand by their candidate and preserve the unity and consistency of the national democracy.

THE SPEAKERSHIP-THE DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS-WHO

Washington, Jan. 14, 1856.

Members evinced a better feeling to day than at any previous time. Mr. Clingman was only prevented from moving the plurality rule by urgent appeals from the comocratic side. They wished to have another consultation before making any move.

The democratic caucus now in session in the hall of the

House is largely attended. Their action will be final and

This was the day set apart for the election of Senate printer. No move, however, was made, owing to the absence of a number of democratic Senators. There is a umor this evening that Mr. Hunter and Mr. Mason have agreed to vote for the Union editors, a compromise having een effected satisfactory to them.

THE BRITISH ENLISTMENT CASE—PRESENT POSITION OF THE SUBJECT—THREATENING ASPECT OF AP-

The President has not repeated his original demand for the removal of Mr. Crampton. The British government having assumed the responsibility of explaining away the conduct of their Minister in the enlistment case, and our government having accepted their offer, the settlement of the affair is no longer with Mr. Crampton, who still continues his official relations with the United States; but, with the English government, Lord Palmerston insists that sufficient explanation and apology has already been given to the United States, and our government, with equal pertinacity, insists to the contrary. On the disareement of this point, all further correspondence beween the two governments has closed.

The special message which the President has in readi-

ess for Congress will be found to sustain this statement Nothing short of the immediate removal of Mr. Cramp on by the British government can prevent the affairs of the United States and England from assuming a more important and threatening attitude. GREAT BRITAIN AND THE CENTRAL AMERICAN QUES-

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14, 1856.

It is reported here, with an air of truth, that England ather than engage in a war with the United States on the Central American question, will recede from the as sumed protectorate over the Bay Islands and the Mosqui-

It was incorrectly reported here that the last des patches sent to England were through Mr. Crampton f any have been sent fecently, they went through the regular channel.

Despatches by the Canada indicate nothing of partiauar importance.

The difficulty between Mesars. Barksdale and Kennett. mentioned in the report of the proceedings in the House on Saturday, has been amicably adjusted by mutual ex-

Election of Gov. Bigler to the United States Senate.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 14, 1856. Ex Governor Bigler was to-day elected United States Senator—receiving eighty-two votes. The balance scat-

Travel Between New York and Bost Boeron, Jan. 13, 1856.

The New York train, via Stoniegton, due yesterday morning, arrived here this morning at 4 o'clock. The Fall River steamboat train arrived, at 1 P. M. The morniing express train from New York via New Haven arrived at 8 P. M. The steamer Worcester put into New Haven on Saturday night. Passengers represent the storm on the Sound on Saturday night to have been tremendous. The snow which fell on Saturday night is badly frozen, and the railroads are almost impassable. It was snowing here steadily sgain this morning.

The morning express train, hence for New York, had not proceeded over five miles up to noon to-day. The THIRTY-POURTH CONGRESS. nsgron, Jan. 14, 1856.

The Senate merely held a formal meeting and adjourned till Thursd sy.

House of Representatives.
Washington, Jan. 14, 1856. THE SPEAKERSHIP.

Mr. Trarron, (black rep.) of Mass., corrected a mistake into which Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, had inadvertantly fallen on Saturday, in stating that there was no copy of the Bible in the Congressional library. On the contrary, there are many editions of that holy book there. The House then resumed voting for a Speaker, with the

Banks. 95 Pennington.
Richardson. 66 Scattering.
Fullar. 34 The House voted twice more, the last as follows

Adjourned. NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

Alrany, Jan. 14, 1856.

The Senate convened at 7% o'clock, but adjourned for

ALBANY, Jan. 14, 1856.

THE SPEAKERSHIP-PROSPECT OF AN ORGANIZATION.

Mr. Foot's resolution to elect by plurality was called up, and a long debate ensued. The democrats opposed its passage, and offered various counter propositions and amendments, all of which were rejected; and finally, after an unsuccessful attempt to adjourn, the resolutio was adopted, under the order or the previous question at 214 o'clock P. M.

mediately after the reading of the journal, the House shall proceed to vote three times for Speaker, and that shall proceed to vote three times for Speaker, and that the person receiving the largest number of votes on the third ballot shall be the Speaker of the House.

The ayes and mays on the adoption of the re

are as follows:—
YEAS.—Mesers. Abbott. Algur. T. D. Balley, Barnes, Bancas, Berry, Brevoort, Buckley, Bucklin, Burles, Case, J. Clark Cobn. Cole, Coon, Creeker, Dennelston, Deshler, Dewey, Dimeck, Dolan, G. A. Ludley, Duganne Fenn, Floys, Foot, Gage, Gond, Gray, Green, Guest, Hakes, Hempton, Foot, Gage, Gond, Gray, Green, Guest, Hakes, Hempton, Johnson, Juliard, Karten, Kirland, Lewis, D. Hempton, Jenkin, Johnson, Juliard, Karten, Kirland, Lewis, D. Hard, Lorett, Mason, Main, Mattler, Mallory, Malby, Massey, Mead. C. T. Mills, horgan, Northrop. Odell, Paine, Perker, Peck, Powers, Pendergrast. Prescott. Reed, Robinson, Rose, Schoonmaker, Scott Simons, S. Smith, W. S. Smith, Snedlker, Show, Spibola, Squire Ibomss, Trasy, Vansanford, Wakeman, Warner, Wells, Whitemore, E. T. Wood, J. Wood—S. NAYS—Mesers, Anton, B. Balley, Bradener, Brady, J. B. Clark Curtis, Dawson, Dixon, Glover, Goodrick, Hayez, Miler, A. J. Mills, Reeves, Kellly, White, Whitse, Whitoeck, Woods—19.

United States Supreme Court. WASHINGTON, Jan. 14, 1856.

No. 25. The United States vs. James Mackey, et al vs. Richard J. Coxe. Justice McLean delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the judgment of the Circuit Court for the District of Columbia, with costs. No. 38. Jas. M. Cooper vs. Enoch C. Roberts .- Argu

ment concluded by Mr. Vinton for plaintiff.

No. 39. Schr. Freeman, &c., Charles Hickox, claimant, vs. Alvah Buckingham, et al. Argument commenced by Mr. Haven for appellant.

Condition of the Reading Railroad Company. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 14, 1856.
The total receipts of the Reading Railroad, as per the

annual report of the Treasurer of the Company, have been \$4,321,739, which, after deductions of interest, expenses, &c., leaves a dividend fund of \$1,940,405. The declared semi-annual dividend is 4 per cent on the preferred and ommon stock, payable in cash, clear of State tax; also a dividend in common stocks, on preferred and common stocks, of 4 per cent, payable the 4th of February. The floating debt of the company is about \$1,000,000. The dividends declared for the past year are 8 per cent in cash and 4 per cent in stock, equal to about 11% per cent cash. The stock dividend made to-day, should the whole be issued, will add about 8,000 shares to the pre sent capital of the company. Jehn Tucker was re-elected President. All the other officers of the company were also re-elected.

In the North' Pennsylvania Railroad Company, it is supposed Miller, the contractors' candidate, has been. chosen President over Fernon, the present President.

> Conflugrations. DISASTROUS FIRE AT UTICA.

UTICA, Jan. 14, 1856.
At seven o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the store No. 56 Genesee street, in this city, which, with its contents, were wholly consumed. The flames communi-cated to Thurber & Seward's bookstore, C. A. Yates' wholesale clothing store, Wescott & Hammond's hat and fur store, and an adjoining building known as the New York store. A large amount of goods was saved, but the aggregate loss cannot be less than \$75,000. The storewhere the fire broke out was filled with the stock of P. V. Kerlogg & Co., wholesale clothing dealers, and goods of W. C. Wilcox, dry goods merchant, which firms had just taken pessession of the building, only a few hours before the fire broke out. Mr. Wilcox's less is about \$25,000 All the property destroyed was insured, but to what ex-

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT BUFFALO.

BUPPALO, Jan. 13, 1856.

The store on Main street, occupied by Mr. Butts, dealer in Daguerrian materials, and Messrs. Pratt & Allen, hardware merchants, together with the store adjoining, occumerchants, were consumed by fire this morning. Mr. Butts' loss is about \$12,600, insured for \$8,000; loss of Messrs. Pratt & Allen, \$22,000—insured for \$15,000; Marvin, Clark & Co., loss \$70,000—insurance \$30,000. The shoe store of Ramsdell & Co., in the vicinity, was-damaged to the extent of about \$5,000.

Snow Storm at the South

COLUMBIA, S. C., Jan. 14, 1856. Another severe storm of sleet and snow commenced here on Friday, and lasted through Saturday. The telegraph lines are greatly damaged. The weather tinues cold.

> Heavy Snow Storm in the West. BUFFALO, Jan. 14, 1856

A violent snow storm has raged here since Saturday night, and still continues. The snow lies at an average depth of about two feet six inches. The roads, as far as heard from, are passable. CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 14, 1856. CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 14, 1866.

Snow to the depth of twelve inches has fallen here since Saturday night. The railroads are yet in working.

Snow Storm at the East.

BOSTON, Jan. 14, 1856. At Halifax there was a heavy snow storm last night, and it is raining to-day. The same is the case at Sac ville and St. John, New Brunswick. The Case of Coburn and Dalton

Boston, Jan. 14, 1856.
The Grand Jury have indicted Messrs. Coburn and Palton for manslaughter in causing the death of young; Sumner. The Southern Mail.

Baltimons, Jan. 14, 1856.
We have no mall south of Washington to-night. Our barbor was opened to-day, and arrangements have been made to prevent, if possible, its closing again PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 14, 1856 Stocks are dull. We quote Pennsylvania Fives at 82 Reading Railroad, 46; Long Island, 1334; Mortis Can 1234; Pennsylvania Railroad, 4334.

Election in Kansas. To-day the election for State officers, under the free State constitution, will take place in Kansas. The folowing are the nominations for the various offices:-

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE. Second Lientenant John Quin, Jr., has been ordered to join the revenue cutter Caleb Cusing, stationed at Portland, Maine. Second Lieutenant J. A. Carride has been ordered to join the revenue cutter Jackson, stationed at Eastport, Maine.